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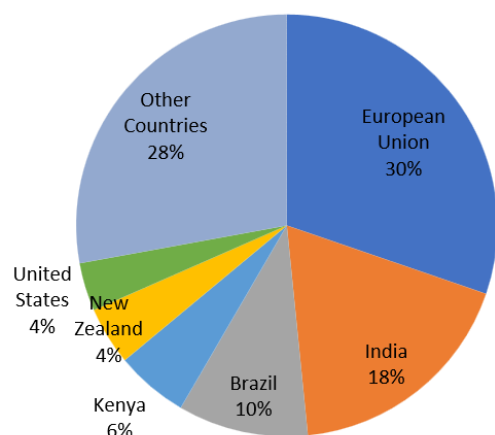
Approved By: Adam Klein

Report Highlights:

The exporter guide provides an economic and market overview, demographic trends, and practical tips for U.S. exporters on how to conduct business in Egypt, the second-largest economy in Africa and a top global grain importer. The report further describes three market sectors (food retail, food processing, and food service-HRI), recommendations for market entry, and recommendations for high-value product prospects, focusing on consumer-oriented products.

Executive Summary: In 2025, Egypt, Africa's second-largest economy with approximately 118 million people, was the 15th largest global destination for U.S. food and agricultural exports, driven by soybean exports. The United States was Egypt's 6th-largest consumer-food supplier in 2025 (mainly meat, dairy, and tree nuts). Egypt's consumer-facing sectors are witnessing robust growth, on urbanization, tourism, and digital adoption.

Egypt's Top Sources of Consumer-Food Imports (2025)



Food Retail Industry: Egypt's food retail market is expanding, with international and regional players competing alongside traditional small local grocers. E-commerce is growing rapidly, driven by demand for convenience and retailer investment. According to Euromonitor International©, small local grocers alone account for close to two-thirds of retail sales by value.

Food Processing Industry: Egypt's food processing sector continues to grow, with the government promoting the country as a regional manufacturing hub serving Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. Euromonitor International© reports that Egypt is the largest U.S. export market for processed foods in North Africa.

Food Service Industry: Despite economic headwinds, dining out and café culture remain strong, and Egypt's growing tourism industry continues to drive foodservice demand, while cloud kitchens and

online delivery platforms are emerging as the fastest-growing segment.

Egypt Quick Facts CY 2025

Consumer-Oriented Imports \$4.5 billion

List of Top 10 Growth Products

- 1) Processed Fruit 2) Chocolate/ Cocoa Products
- 3) Non-Alcoholic Bev. 4) Nursery Products
- 5) Spices 6) Processed Vegetables
- 7) Poultry Meat/ Products 8) Dog & Cat Food
- 9) Tree Nuts 10) Fresh Fruit

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. million)

Small Local Grocers	\$12,479
Food/Drink/Tobacco Specialists	\$2,546
Supermarkets	\$1,880
Hypermarkets	\$849
Discounters	\$832
Convenience Retailers	\$808
Foods E-Commerce	\$215

Top 10 Host Country Retailers (by sales)

- 1) Carrefour 2) Fathallah Market
- 3) Kazyon 4) Hyper One
- 5) Seoudi 6) Spinneys
- 7) Metro 8) Kheir Zaman
- 9) BIM 10) Alfa Market

GDP/Population

Population (*millions*): 118

GDP (*billions USD*): 365.25

GDP per capita (*USD*): 3,085.8

Inflation rate: 14.1%

Sources: Euromonitor International©, IMF, Trade Data Monitor (TDM), World Bank

<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weaknesses</i>
-Large consumer market -Growing retail market -A regional food processing hub	-High tariffs -Complex import regulations
<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Threats</i>
-Growing tourism sector -Cloud kitchen growth -Digital media adoption	-Competitors' free trade agreements -Competitors' proximity to Egypt -Economic headwinds

Section I: Market Overview

Egypt was in better financial shape when the latest regional conflict emerged compared to past crises, due to reforms that boosted growth, lowered inflation, and rebuilt cash reserves.¹ As a result, Egypt weathered the region's recent shocks without falling into a broader downturn – growth reached 5.0 percent in Q3 FY2025/26, on strong tourism and remittances, and gradual recovery of Suez Canal activity.² Egypt's GDP reached an estimated \$365.25 billion in 2025 (GDP per capita of roughly \$3,086).³ Inflation, which peaked in 2023 at 33.9 percent, slowed to an estimated 14.1 percent in 2025⁴ and is projected to slow further in 2026.⁵

Egypt is undertaking investments in energy, infrastructure, and digital transformation in part to promote itself as a strategic regional hub for food manufacturing and processing; the government aims to more than double food industry revenues to over \$20 billion by 2030 through a targeted effort to triple exports.⁶ As a result, Egypt's food processing industry is in search of high-quality food ingredients. The retail market in Egypt is primarily dominated by hypermarkets, supermarkets, and small local grocers, offering a diverse range of products to meet consumer need. Egypt's growing youth and urban populations, which are increasingly seeking diverse and specialty foods, is driving demand for modern retail formats – including supermarkets, hypermarkets, and malls – particularly in new urban centers.⁷ Egypt's tourism growth, supported by infrastructure expansion and promotional campaigns, alongside the recent opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum, will support increased activity at Egyptian hotels, restaurants, and institutional catering, which in turn will bolster demand for quality ingredients and imported consumer-oriented products.

Recent Trends: According to Euromonitor International©, *Egypt's National Strategy for Food and Nutrition 2022-2030*, developed with the World Health Organization, is encouraging consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, even as inflation pushes many households toward more affordable processed staples such as pasta, noodles and frozen vegetables, as well as frozen chicken and canned tuna over fresh meat and seafood.

E-commerce is growing rapidly, driven by demand for convenience: online food delivery platforms including Talabat, Breadfast, and Rabbit continue to expand, giving Egyptians access to hundreds of food options, including international cuisine. The supermarket sector is evolving quickly, with many chains developing private-label products and some, such as [Fresh Foods](#), Egypt's first upscale supermarket concept, adding in-store sushi counters, specialty cafes, and Italian delicatessens; a few retail outlets are pioneering a dining-integrated model where shoppers select ingredients or prepared meals in-store, have them cooked on-site, and dine in an adjoining restaurant.

Temporary Early Store Closures in Early 2026: By mid-March 2026, regional conflict pushed Egypt's energy import bill to roughly 2 to 2.5 times pre-conflict levels, with the monthly natural gas

¹ <https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2026/09/21/cf-resilience-under-pressure-egypts-economy-defied-expectations>

² <https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2026/09/21/cf-resilience-under-pressure-egypts-economy-defied-expectations>

³ <https://data.worldbank.org/country/egypt-arab-rep>

⁴ <https://data.worldbank.org/country/egypt-arab-rep>

⁵ <https://en.amwalghad.com/egypts-growth-story-meets-the-households-reality/>

⁶ https://enterpriseam.com/egypt/inside_industry/a-look-at-the-future-of-egypts-food-industry/

⁷ <https://www.gafi.gov.eg/English/Sectors/TargetedSectors/Pages/Retail.aspx>

import bill rising to \$1.65 billion from about \$560 million on unchanged volumes.⁸ To manage the fiscal impact and reduce energy consumption, Egypt's cabinet approved conservation measures effective March 28, 2026, requiring malls, retail stores, restaurants, and cafes to close at 9 p.m. (10 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays) for one month; supermarkets, grocery stores, bakeries, and fresh produce shops were exempted to ensure basic needs were met.⁹ Egypt lifted the early-closure mandate nationwide effective April 28, 2026.

Egypt Publishes Regulations on Genetically Modified Foods: On January 4, 2026, Egypt's National Food Safety Authority (NFSA) published Decision No. 1/2025, establishing new rules for handling genetically modified (GM) foods, following approval by the NFSA Board on September 15, 2025. The decision defines GM foods and regulates their production, processing, storage, packaging, transport, import, export, and sale, placing compliance responsibility on food establishment operators. It sets requirements for NFSA notification, environmental risk assessment, and GMO identification, while distinguishing GM products from conventional counterparts. Additional provisions cover traceability, labeling, and the responsibilities of distributors and consumers. The decision takes effect the day after publication in the Egyptian Official Gazette, with a six-month grace period for producers and importers to comply. The decision took effect in mid-2026. For additional information, see FAS Cairo’s GAIN Report, [Egypt Publishes Regulations on Genetically Modified Foods or Their Components Cairo_Egypt_EG2026-0001](#).

Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
Egypt's food retail market is expanding, with international, regional, and traditional local players competing for share. E-commerce is growing rapidly on the back of rising demand for convenience, while a young, urban population is driving appetite for diverse and specialty foods – spurring retail expansion across urban centers.	A number of processed and high value food products, including poultry meat, face tariff rates ranging from 20-30 percent. ¹⁰
Egypt’s tourism sector is growing and, in turn, may spur further demand for food products in Egypt, especially from its HRI and retail sectors. Egypt’s tourism sector caters to foreigners.	Egypt’s economic challenges caused a slowdown in imports in 2023 as importers’ struggles to access foreign currency to make payments and consumers increasingly spend their budgets on essentials. NOTE: Improvements were seen in 2025, and consumer-oriented import growth is continuing through the first half of 2026.

⁸ <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/egypts-energy-import-bill-more-than-doubles-global-prices-surge-2026-03-18/>
⁹ <https://www.egyptindependent.com/egypt-exempts-4-essential-sectors-from-new-early-closing-rules/>
¹⁰ https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/Egypt_0.pdf

U.S. origin products continue to be accepted in the Egyptian market, as they are associated with high quality.	U.S. exporters face competition from geographically advantaged European Union (EU) Member States. Egypt has a free trade agreement with the EU, which sometimes puts U.S.-origin products at a disadvantage.
Egypt's food processors and manufacturers are exporting to the entire region and require more imported food ingredients. For this reason, Egypt markets itself as a hub to export to Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.	Egypt often refers to third-country standards for application in its own market, for example the EU. Import regulations are, at times, complex and lack transparency.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Market Research: U.S. exporters should partner with an Egyptian importer or distributor, who can navigate local regulations, distribution chains, and relationships with retailers, food processors, and HRI channels and engage trade associations like the Chamber of Food Industries and Federation of Egyptian Industries. Face-to-face meetings matter, as personal relationships drive business success in Egypt. See FAS Cairo's GAIN Report, [Guide to Egyptian Food and Beverage Trade Shows, Cairo, Egypt, EG2025-0005](#) for trade show opportunities.

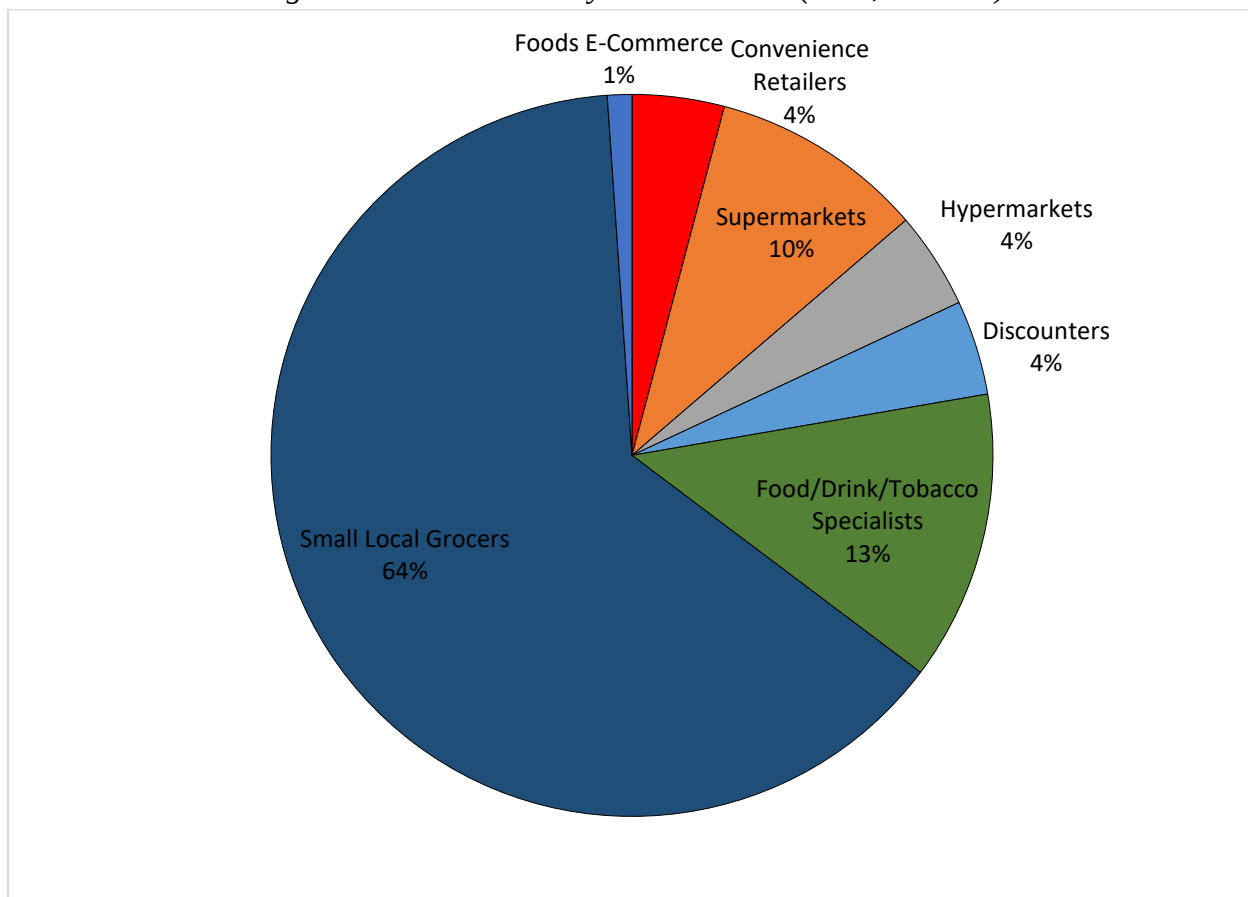
Retail Geography: Alexandria and Cairo: Egypt's retail food landscape is concentrated in two main hubs: Alexandria, Egypt's second-largest city (population approximately 5.5 million)¹¹ and home to the country's major importers and food manufacturers – anchors bulk procurement, while Cairo serves as the primary hub for distribution and consumer markets. Retailers with branches in both cities tend to position premium offerings in Cairo, reflecting the capital's larger and more affluent consumer base.

Local Business Customs and Trends: Egypt's market structure is simple: importers are processors, manufacturers, or agents/distributors, with larger firms importing directly and smaller ones relying on distributors. Business etiquette includes exchanging cards, using proper titles, and basic Arabic greetings to build rapport. WhatsApp often works better than email for quick follow-up. Meetings are punctual, though social events run late. Egyptians appreciate genuine interest in their country.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends: Egyptian consumers are increasingly seeking ready-made meals and convenience, alongside growing interest in healthier options among urban consumers, including high-protein products and chicken-strip alternatives to red meat. Inflation has reduced brand loyalty, pushing many households toward cheaper alternatives or promotional items, while processed seafood and frozen processed poultry are the most dynamic protein categories on perceived health benefits, convenience and affordability, respectively.

¹¹ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/cities/egypt/alexandria>

Figure 1: Retail Market by Channel 2026 (USD, Millions)



Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

Egypt's regulatory framework for food and agricultural imports is complex and evolving. It incorporates international standards, such as those set by the Codex Alimentarius, but often refers to third-country regulations or standards for application in its own market. U.S. exporters should closely monitor Egypt's food safety and sanitary regulations, overseen by several government entities like the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA), the General Organization for Veterinary Services (GOVS), and the Central Administration of Plant Quarantine (CAPQ). These agencies play a critical role in shipment inspections at Egyptian ports. Compliance with Egypt's halal certification rules is required for meat and poultry products, which includes obtaining a certificate from an approved religious authority. For additional information on Egypt's import standards, regulations, and procedures, see FAS Cairo's GAIN Report, [FAIRS Country Report Annual Cairo Egypt EG2025-0025](#).

Documents normally required for food imports include:

- Bill of Lading;
- Commercial Invoice;
- Certificate of Origin (countersigned by the Chamber of Commerce and notarized by the Egyptian Embassy or Consulate in the country of origin);

- Export/Health Certificate (FDA certificate of free sale, sanitary, phytosanitary – varies by product);
- Packing List;
- Certificate of Insurance;
- Import Permit (issued to Egyptian importer);
- Payment Guarantee (Form 11) from a local bank advising that payment has been transferred to the supplier.

Trade Facilitation: NFSA Decision No. 270 of 2024 amended provisions related to Egypt's Import and Export Law No. 118 of 1975 with the goal of establishing a rapid release system for food imports used exclusively as production supplies by food processing establishments listed on NFSA's "White List." Eligible establishments must apply, meet specific requirements, and provide detailed information about imports, manufacturing processes, and final products. Imports are subject to risk-based inspections, including random sampling, with penalties for non-compliance such as recalls or withdrawal at the importer's expense. NFSA may suspend or revoke participation for violations, including market display of supplies or failure to meet safety standards. The decision aims to streamline food imports that are used by food processing establishments, while ensuring compliance with food safety standards.

Country Language Labeling Requirements: Translation into Arabic of the foreign language label information is required. Inconsistency in the translation may result in a rejection. Arabic labeling can be printed on the package or be a permanent adhesive label. Products cannot show more than one date of manufacture or expiration. Label information cannot be erased, scratched, or altered in any way (see FAS Cairo's [FAIRS Country Report Annual Cairo Egypt EG2025-0025](#) for more information).

Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements (FTA): The Egyptian Customs Authority provides Arabic-language information on tariff duties, VAT, and trade agreements for specific commodities by code, including exemptions and reductions.

The United States does not have a free trade agreement (FTA) with Egypt. However, the 1999 U.S.-Egypt Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) provides a platform for ongoing dialogue aimed at expanding fair and reciprocal trade and investment. In contrast, Egypt maintains FTAs with the European Union, Turkey, the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Egypt is also a member of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA), which includes 18 member states, and the Tripartite Free Trade Area, which brings together members and partners from COMESA, the East African Community, and the Southern African Development Community. In 2018, Egypt joined the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), comprising 44 countries. Egypt's free trade agreements have put certain U.S. products in the Egyptian market at a disadvantage.

Trademarks and Patents Market Research: In June 2002, Egypt passed [the Intellectual Property Rights \(IPR\) Law 82/2002](#). The law describes copyright's legal rights and enforcement procedures, expedited trademark registration, and piracy protection. Article (63) of the IPR Law 82 (2002) defines trademarks as names that adopt a distinctive form, signatures, words, characters, figures and drawings. The Commercial Registration Department is responsible for registering trademarks. Articles 73 through 84 detail the registration process. Article 73 requires the applicant to submit a trademark request to the department, which is responsible for notifying the applicant within 30 days of the decision. It takes

approximately nine to twelve months to register a logo or a brand name. Once approved, it is announced in the *Trademark Gazette* (see FAS Cairo's [FAIRS Country Report Annual Cairo Egypt EG2025-0025](#) for more information).

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Best Market Sector and Entry Approach: Large food processors and manufacturers represent the strongest entry point for U.S. exporters, particularly of ingredient imports (dairy, bakery, spices, fats/oils), given Egypt's structural dependence on imported inputs and its ambition to grow as a regional food-manufacturing and export hub. In addition, an effective entry approach is through an established Egyptian importer, agent or distributor rather than direct-to-retail entry or selling direct to small and medium Egyptian manufacturers who purchase in smaller quantities and prefer local-currency terms.

Figure 2: Market Structure



Best Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects (Growth Trends): Priority prospects include dairy ingredients (milk powder, whey protein, cheese), tree nuts (particularly pistachios, driven by demand for nut spreads), bakery ingredients, spices and food preparations (including soups), and natural sweeteners/emulsifiers. Among more affluent consumers, beef muscle cuts, pulses, sweets and snacks, and healthy/nutritional foods are in high demand.

Retailer Information: According to Euromonitor International®, leading host-country retailers include Carrefour, Fathallah Market, Kazyoun, Hyper One, Seoudi, Spinneys, Metro, Kheir Zaman, BIM and Ragab Sons (see Quick Facts box). Leading importers and distributors servicing the food processing and retail sectors include Ayman Afandi, Al-Shaheen Co., GMA, Amin Trading, and Samo Trading (Abu Auf).

Table 1: Egypt – Company Profiles and Top Retailers

Company	Activity	Remarks
Major Retail Chains		
Carrefour	Supermarket/Hypermarket	Domestic & Imported Goods

Mansour Group	Retail/Distribution	Domestic & Imported Goods
Seoudi	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
On-the-Run	Convenience Store	Domestic & Imported Goods
HyperOne	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
Spinneys Egypt	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
Gourmet Egypt	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
Alfa Market	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
Discount/Budget Retailers		
BIM	Retail	Primarily Domestic Goods
Kazyon	Retail	Primarily Domestic Goods
Importers & Distributors		
Ayman Afandi	Importer/Distributor	Marketing & Distribution
Al-Shaheen Co.	Importer/Distributor	Marketing & Distribution
GMA	Importer/Distributor	Marketing & Distribution
Amin Trading	Importer/Distributor	Marketing & Distribution
Samo Trading	Importer/ Distributor	Importer/Processor/Distributor

Source: FAS Cairo Research & Euromonitor International©

Food Service – Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions Sector: Egypt's foodservice and hospitality sector continued expanding into 2026, underpinned by record tourism growth. Egypt welcomed approximately 19 million tourists in 2025, a 21 percent increase over the previous year,¹² and international arrivals rose a further 15.6 percent year-on-year in the first half of 2026, exceeding 6.1 million visitors.¹³ The Egyptian government's long-term goal is to receive 30 million annual visitors by 2030.¹⁴ The Grand Egyptian Museum, which opened in November 2025, has reinforced this momentum, drawing an estimated 15,000 visitors a day and roughly 5 million annually. On the supply side, FAS Cairo contacts point to continued strong growth in Egypt's foodservice market, with delivery-led models pulling investment toward cloud kitchens, mobile trucks, and dark-store networks.

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Egypt imported approximately \$4.5 billion of consumer-oriented products in 2025, rising to \$2.51 billion through June 2026, a 22 percent year-over-year increase compared to the same period in 2025, signaling strong import growth to start the year. Growth was particularly strong in spices, dairy products, soup and other food preparations, and tree nuts. Egypt's consumer-oriented product imports are led by beef and beef products, dairy products, fresh fruit, soup and food preparations, and tree nuts. The United States remains a key supplier, especially of beef liver, dairy, and tree nuts. Sweets/snacks, healthy meals, and pet foods are underdeveloped U.S. categories with strong potential among affluent

¹² Egypt Independent: <https://www.egyptindependent.com/egypt-targets-record-breaking-20-million-tourists-in-2026/>

¹³ MICE Travel Advisor: <https://www.micetraveladvisor.com/news/article/egypts-tourism-story-reaches-new-heights-as-over-6-1-million-travellers-explore-ancient-wonders-and-red-sea-escapes-in-2026/>

¹⁴ <https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/idsc-egypt-targets-238-mln-tourists-and-212b-revenue-by-2030/>

Egyptian consumers. Fresh apples (due to high tariffs) and poultry parts (due to non-tariff barriers) are U.S. products that typically face significant market access restrictions and are generally absent from the Egyptian market. Egypt continues to prohibit non-halal or alcohol-derived food ingredients, and pork products remain strictly banned.

Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects: According to Euromonitor International©, retail value sales of processed meat, seafood and alternatives to meat grew in 2025, though growth was driven primarily by rising prices rather than higher consumption; escalating animal feed and import costs pushed many lower-income households to cut meat consumption in favor of pasta, legumes and vegetables.

Products with good sales potential include beef, dairy, tree nuts (especially pistachios and almonds), soups and food preparations, processed vegetables and fruit, spices, and bakery ingredients. Egypt is the largest export market for U.S. frozen beef livers, and U.S. beef is well regarded among affluent buyers, particularly Egypt's growing tourism and hospitality sector. U.S. tree nuts are a particularly strong prospect: the United States is already the second-largest supplier to Egypt with a 20 percent market share, with pistachios and almonds showing strong recent growth. Economic pressures have led to some shifts toward lower-cost options and increased local production, but U.S. nuts continue to be highly regarded.

Products not yet present in significant quantities but with good potential among affluent consumers include seafood, sweets and snacks, pulses, and healthy/nutritional foods. Egypt's growing hospitality sector and its expanding retail sector are both driving demand for a wider selection of seafood. U.S. apples, Egypt's largest single fresh-fruit import, face tough competition from EU suppliers with favorable tariffs and proximity, though FAS Cairo has recently received interest from Egyptian buyers seeking U.S. apples despite the tariff disadvantage, suggesting a possible opening among premium and specialty retailers. Egyptian law prohibits the importation of pork products and derivatives, as well as food components or additives, such as oils, fats and similar ingredients, derived from non-halal sources or containing alcohol.¹⁵

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

U.S. Embassy Cairo, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs

Mailing Address: American Embassy, 8 Kamal El-Din Salah Street, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt

Phone: +20-2-2797-2388 • Fax: +20-2-2796-3989 • Email: AgCairo@usda.gov

Trade Associations

Chamber of Food Industries

Mailing Address: 1195 Nile Corniche, Boulaq, Cairo Governorate

Phone: +20-2-2574-8627 • Fax: +20-2-2574-8312

Cellphone: +20-122-782-5232 and +20-122-782-5233 • Email: info@fei.org.eg

Website: <https://egycfi.org.eg/en/>

¹⁵ FAS-Cairo research

Egyptian Hotel Association

Mailing Address: 8, El Sad El Aly St. Dokki- Giza- Egypt

Phone: +20-2-3748-8468 • Fax: +20-2-3748-5083

Email: eha@egyptianhotels.org • Website: <http://www.egyptianhotels.org>

Egyptian Chefs Association

Mailing Address: 20 Salem Street, Agouza, Cairo

Phone/Fax: +2 02 3762-2116 • +2 02 3762-2117 • +2 02 3762-2118

Email: eca@egyptchefs.com • Website: <http://www.egyptchefs.com/>

Cairo Chamber of Commerce

4 Falaki Square, Bab Ellok, Cairo Governorate

Phone: +20-2-2795-8261 and +20-2-2795-8262 • Fax: +20-2-2796-3603 and +20-2-2794-4328

Email: info@cairochamber.org.eg • Website: www.cairochamber.org.eg

Ministries and Government Agencies**Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation**

Mailing Address: 9 El Gamaa Street, Giza, Egypt

Phone: (+202) 3568-6373/ 1658

Website: <https://moa.gov.eg/>

Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade

Mailing Address: 99 Al Kasr Al Aini, Al Inshaa WA Al Munirah, Qasr an Nile, Cairo Governorate, Egypt

Phone: +20- 2- 2794-4338/ 8224/ 8184 • +20-2- 2795-8481 • Email info@msit.gov.eg

Website: www.msit.gov.eg

Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade

Mailing Address: Qasr Ad Dobarah, Qasr El Nil, Cairo, Egypt

Commercial Affairs Phone +20 2 27921176 • Email: mfti@mfti.gov.eg

Website: <http://www.investment.gov.eg/>

General Organization for Export and Import Control

Sheraton Al Matar, Heliopolis, Cairo

Phone: +20 2 22669634

Website: <http://www.goeic.gov.eg>

Egyptian Customs Authority

Ministry of Finance Buildings, Tower 3, Ramses Street Extension, Cairo Governorate

Phone: +20 202 23422058

Email: Pro_h@customs.gov.eg • Website: <http://customs.gov.eg>

General Authority for Veterinary Services

Nadi El-Saeed Street, Dokki, Giza; Phone: +20 2 33372498

Email: govs.egypt@gmail.com

Attachments:

No Attachments